RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION
THE LIBRARY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The People's Korea

No. 1,039 EVERY SATURDAY APRIL 25, 1981 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Chongryun Chairman

President Kim Il Sung April 13 met with Chongryun Chairman Han Dok Su and his party in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on April 13 received Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, on a visit to the homeland.

Present on the occasion were Chairman Han Dok Su and his party.

On hand was Mr. Kim Jung Rin.

The President cordially met Chairman Han and his party and had a conversation with them in an amicable atmosphere.

The President arranged a luncheon for Mr. Han Dok Su that afternoon.

The luncheon passed in an amicable atmosphere.

The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Chongryun Chairman Han Dok Su arrived in Pyongyang on April 9 by special plane to celebrate the 69th birthday of the President.

Chongryun Hosts Banquet for DPRK Leader's 69th Birthday

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) April 14 arranged a grand banquet at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo to celebrate the 69th birthday of DPRK President Kim Il Sung.

Present on the occasion were over 1,000 guests, including diplomats from 42 countries and Japanese people from all walks of life ranging from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to the Japan Communist Party.

In his address, Chongryun Vice-Chairman Ri Jin Gyu called upon those present at the birthday party to extend support to Koreans' efforts to reunify the country by forming a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

JSP Chairman Asukata Ichio and Kuno Chuji, Chairman of the supra-partisan Dietmen's League to Promote Japan-Korea Friendship, made speeches.

Mr. Asukata said that he was glad to take joint action for world peace with President Kim Il Sung. Mr. Kuno stressed the increasing trade between Japan and the DPRK as a sign of Pyongyang's steady development.

Among the guests present were Kono Yohei, a leader of the New Liberal Club; Minobe Ryokichi, former governor of Tokyo; Utsunomia Tokuma, an independent member of the House of Councillors; Nakatsuka Masadane, Vice-Chairman of the NHK; Fujii Katsushi, a Liberal Democratic Party member of the House of Representatives; Kaneko Mitsuhiro, deputy director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Shiode Keisuke, a member of the House of Councillors from the Clean Government Party and other prominent figures from political circles, the press and academic community.

KSDP Vice-Chairman Meets JSDF Delegation

Mr. Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, April 12 met the delegation of the Japan Social Democratic Federation headed by Mr. Den Hideo, representative of the federation and member of the House of Councillors, to discuss topics of mutual interest.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on April 7 by plane for an official visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

During its stay in the DPRK, JSDF delegation held a series of talks with Pyongyang leaders, including Mr. Kim Yong Nam, a member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Hyon Jun Guk and Kim U Jong.

Speaking at a party the JSDF hosted on the evening of April 13, Mr. Den said, "Brief as our visit this time was, friendship between us has been greatly deepened."

He stressed:

"In a tense atmosphere of Panmunjom we felt indignation anew at the illegal introduction of U.S. troops into south Korea. We renewed our determination to make all our efforts to achieve a genuine peace on the Korean Peninsula and realize its independent and peaceful reunification, the cherished desire of the Korean people."

80th Instalment of Educational Aid Remited Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 465 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the compatriots in Japan.

This 80th instalment of educational aid fund and stipends sent by the DPRK Chief Executive brought the total to 30,809,827,033 yen (in Japanese currency).

The latest instalment will make a great contribution to the work for developing the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Seoul, Koryo Univ. Students Call for Overthrow of Chon Junta

On April 19 again, about 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration following the March 19 protest. (See the No. 1035 issue of The People's Korea)

The demonstrators called for the overthrow of the military junta of Gen. Chon and distributed anti-"government" leaflets.

The same day hundreds of students of Koryo University, Seoul's most prestigious private university, launched a demonstration by scattering handbills.

The students, in their handbills, demanded freedom of the press and denounced the behavior of Gen. Chon as undemocratic.

Several students were arrested, police reported.

The student protests were a clear evidence of the junta's fragility.

On March 19, Seoul National University students chanted: "Let us fight it out against the dictatorial regime till the last drop of our blood dries up, till our last arm is torn away, till our last bone is broken and till we sing a song of victory."

This year, 1,000-2,000 students of Seoul National University were the first to stage a demonstration calling for the ouster of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. They called the "Fifth Republic" "a fascist dictatorial regime," labeled Washington guardian of the Chon junta and urged the earlier establishment of a reunified Korea.

On March 31, over 300 students of Seoul's private Songgyungwan University followed suit. They called Gen. Chon "a rapist of democracy" and declared "presidential and parliamentary elections" totally void.

Late March, anti-"government" handbills were scattered at Chungang University in Seoul.

After the March 19 demonstration at Seoul National University, the authorities expelled 49 students on charges of involvement in the demonstration and later punished 307 other students on charges of "unsatisfactory records," of whom sixteen were expelled.

Elections Fraudulent, Peaceful Transfer of Power Impossible: Dong-A Ilbo Polls

"A primary concern to our people is economic and social stability," Seoul's major daily Dong-A Ilbo polls revealed.

"In areas of welfare our people favor the development of compulsory education. The high living costs are their greatest pain," added the daily in its April 2 issue.

The survey was conducted on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the paper. The paper reported the polls under the title, "National Opinion Polls at the Time of Departure of the Fifth Republic."

An overwelming majority of the pollees consider the 11th national assembly elections as "unfair" as the "previous fraudulent elections." They believe a peaceful transfer of power depends largely on changes in the situation. Political development is unthinkable apart from freedom of the press, they say.

Let us have a look at the highlights of the survey.

Improvement of Living Conditions and 3 Labour Rights

As to the top priority of the Fifth Republic, 41.5% of the pollees list economic stability, 19.5% social stability. The paper sees this result as the people's desire for a stabilized life. 55.1% reply their greatest grievence is the high prices, and 12.1% cite the taxes.

What should the government do?

1. Guarantee of minimum living wages (37.6%)
2. Improvement of working conditions (29.0%)
3. Guarantee of 3 labour rights (16.4%)

Inflow of Foreign Capital

Asked about the introduction of foreign capital to south Korea, 55.2% of the pollees urge the governmental caution, and 25.4% call upon the government to restrict the unrestrained investment by foreign capital.

Student Demonstration

30.2% of the pollees cite the government's arbitrary policy as a main cause of the growing public grievances.

The radicalization of students, 46.8% think, is caused by the social and economic sickness of society. Only 16.1% attribute it to the poor quality of anti-communist education.

To a question of "What does political development mean to you?"

1. 61.2% reply "I don't know."
2. 22.6% point out democracy

And 23.7% of the pollees regard freedom of the press as pressing for political development.

Despite the fact that the papers increased their pages, 65.9% observe there is no improvement in quality. 64.2% are critical of the contents of the mass media after their forced mergers.

"As a whole, the pollees are very critical of the editing of mass media," The Dong-A Ilbo noted.

(Continued on page 8)

Episodes about Birth of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army

The nationalistic and patriotic credentials of President Kim Il Sung became creditable when he, at the age of 20, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, later reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and led it in successful battles against the Japanese colonial forces.

Surviving 15 odd years of armed resistance to the Japanese, the then General Kim Il Sung made a triumphant return to Pyongyang by liberating Korea from Japan's imperialist domination which lasted from 1910 to 45.

The armed struggle, which produced numerous episodes and legends about the General, called "Tiger at Mt. Paekdu," was conducted without any state or rear support and without regular army support.

The experience arising therefrom is a mine of knowledge, now prized as a source of the "glorious revolutionary traditions" by the Korean people.

Here is an excerpt from Kim Il Sung: Biography, Vol. I, the first official biography of the President, published by Miraisha, a leading Japanese publishing house in Tokyo, in 1969, dealing with the birth of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army:

IN NOVEMBER 1931, the Mingyuehkou Meeting was convened with the participation of the General. The meeting lasted 10 days, during which the mobilization of the anti-Japanese forces and the formation of a guerrilla army was discussed as an important problem in relation to the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism.

After the meeting, leaving the task of leadership of the Communist Youth League in the hands of other comrades, the General visited his mother at Hsinglungtsun, Antu county. And early in 1932, after moving his family to Hsiaoshaho, he undertook energetic underground activities aimed at organizing armed forces.

On the one hand, he dispatched political workers to a number of underground organizations in Yenchi, Holung and Antu counties, and on the other, he himself took direct charge of underground activities at Hsiaoshaho, Tashaho and Hsinglungtsun in Antu county, working day and night with indomitable energy, without sparing himself.

Under the General's guidance, the Communists built up the pivot of the guerrilla army with the workers, peasants and youths tested in the course of the Choosoo and Choonhwang Uprisings which hit the Chientao area.

The revolutionary masses had become painfully aware of the fact that they had to take up arms in the face of the cruel white terrorism of the enemy. Well aware of this, the General and his comrades conducted energetically the work of organizing the armed ranks among the masses.

The General concentrated his efforts on creating a popular foundation for the armed struggle, too.

While assuming leadership with regard to underground activities, the General at the same time carried on activities in the area most difficult to work in, setting a practical example. Above all, the underground activities of the General at a farming village near Puliuho, located between Tunhua county and Antu county, were most conspicuous.

The enemy's surveillance was so strict here and the espionage network was so well developed that any political workers were faced with immediate danger of arrest. But in spite of this it was a village where organizations had to be formed and revolutionized by any means, for many Koreans were living there. An organizer had already been sent to the village, but lacking experience, he had accomplished little.

When the organizer visited him, the General gave him a promise. "...Start a rumour at the village that you are hiring a 'hand' because you cannot handle domestic affairs by yourself. Then, I will come and live with you as a 'hired hand' for about a month and a half and form an organization..." Several days later, wearing his hair long on purpose and in borrowed ragged clothes, the General came to the village with the organizer on a horse-drawn sleigh. As far as appearances were concerned, he was like any other miserable hired hand. But danger was near. Towards sundown the General and his friend, sitting in a room together, heard the distant beat of hoofs. Children cried out that the cavalry were coming. Undoubtedly, the enemy had got wind of the General's presence in the village and rushed there in pursuit of him. There was nothing he could do. Hurriedly, the General went out into the garden and began chopping firewood. Soon the cavalry appeared and were about to question the General chopping firewood in a worn-out traditional Korean coat. But just then the organizer interrupted, "He's only my hired hand."

Apparently the enemy thought that the man they were looking for would at least be wearing Western clothes, for after taking a look at the General, they left grumbling among themselves.

From the next day, going out as though for firewood, they went to the mountains every dawn, pulling their sledge. Once in the mountains, the General studied documents, asked him about the concrete situation at the village, gave the organizer detailed tasks, and helped him carry them out.

Having no inside information, the villagers thought the General but a good-natured hired hand, and no more, nothing less. At times the women of the village asked him to break the ice over their wells and each time he quietly obliged. Many funny experiences resulted. One day a neighbour was having a celebration, and the young men who had gathered repeatedly asked him to do some chores. He could not help doing as asked. Eventually, they told him to make rice-cakes, but he was sorely puzzled. Aware of the problem, the organizer offered to do it for him, explaining that his hired hand could not use the wooden pestle because he had had his arm hurt the day before gathering firewood in the mountains.

The women of the village treated him just as a hired hand, and while they served rice-cakes on plates to all the others, they simply passed them by hand to the General. Laughing up his sleeve, the General realized that this preposterous and unusual treatment was all the better in conducting underground activities.

After guiding the organizer with energy for a month and a half, the General built a reliable revolutionary organization at the village, and then left there.

He went back once again to his revolutionary comrades.

On hearing the General relate his experiences they burst into laughter. Looking back on his experience in the village, the General said to his comrades:

"...There is no place where a revolutionary cannot settle down, wherever he may go. If some of you have not been able to do this yet, you must have tackled the revolution in an easygoing way...."

His comrades were deeply moved by the strong fighting spirit of the General, who devoted himself completely to the revolution in defiance of all difficulties, and pledged to follow in his steps.

This episode had a sequel. Later, as Supreme Commander of the Guerrillas, the General visited the village near Puliuho on horseback and addressed the villagers. The women looked at him in amazement and said:

"Incredible! He was a hired hand there before. How on earth could he become Supreme Commander of the Guerrillas?"

It was not an unnatural surprise, as they had no way of knowing the truth.

In this way, himself always setting a practical example, the General rallied the masses around revolutionary mass organizations such as communist organizations, the Anti-Imperialist League, the Peasants' Association and the Revolutionary Association for Mutual Relief, covering a wide area, and prepared them ideologically to rise in the decisive struggle. At the same time, the General further expanded semi-military organizations – the Red Guards and the Juvenile Vanguards and trained them to protect the revolutionary organizations and the masses from encroachments by the enemy.

Because of the General's energetic struggle, the revolutionary forces grew rapidly day by day, and formed a reliable pivot to found a guerrilla army.

Even while dedicating body and soul to the cause of revolution he found time to visit his mother from time to time, concerned about her declining health. Practically bedridden though she was, she was determined to help her eldest son in his revolutionary work, so the General's mother moved with her younger sons, who were still children, from Hsinglungtsun to Togüum village in Mouchutun, a new place to her.

Though suffering from serious illness, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was at great pains to keep her illness secret from the General whenever she saw her eldest son, for fear that she would interfere with his activities for the restoration of the country.

Busy with his revolutionary work, the General visited his mother whenever he could, with medicine. And each time, his mother would let her son sit beside her and say to him in stern tones, "Once a man has made up his mind to regain his fatherland, he should not trouble himself about such trifles."

Encouraged by these words, the General launched into the full-scale struggle to acquire arms.

Men and arms are two major factors of armed forces, so the acquisition of arms was a very important, primary task. But it was no easy matter to prepare arms in the first place: there were no munition plants, no funds to purchase weapons, and no one to give arms. Accordingly it became a truly formidable task. But the General was no man to be discouraged by difficulties. "To strengthen arms," the General said, "we must more fiercely attack the enemy by surprise and take weapons from them.... We must consider this the primary method for acquiring arms. Japanese imperialism will function as the 'munition manufacturer' for the guerrilla army, and its aggressive troops and police 'transport the arms.' So there is no worry about the possibility of our sources drying up.... We must not only take arms from the enemy; we must also make weapons for ourselves.... Under difficult circumstances where there is nothing, if the revolution demands, Communists are expected to produce whatever is necessary."

Following the General's policy, the Communists carried on the struggle in many places to get arms.

The General himself already possessed two pistols which had been his father's.

Over a number of years, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk had kept the pistols buried in her husband's grave, and as soon as the time came for the General to form a guerrilla army, she dug them out and passed them on to him. With these two pistols, the symbols of patriotism, the General stood in the forefront of the struggle to acquire arms. He also dug up rifles and pistols he had buried in Antu.

The Communists waged the struggle to get arms as the struggle of the entire people. Responding to the call of the Communists "Arms are our life and soul. Unite! Prepare! Come out to the line!" the revolutionary masses rose as one in the struggle to get arms.

Together with the Communists, members of the Communist Youth League, the Red Guards, the Juvenile Vanguards and the Women's Association and even old people and children threw themselves into this struggle, regardless of age and sex. No one feared death. They were firm with determination to put their head right into the lion's mouth to gain arms to win back their fatherland, to revenge themselves on the enemy for the sufferings of a homeless people wandering in an alien land.

This burning patriotism gave birth to startling wisdom and courage, and daring struggles were waged everywhere. Communists, members of the Communist Youth League and the Red Guards boldly attacked the enemy and seized arms. Empty-handed or armed with imitation wooden rifles, they stormed public security bureaus, customs, houses, landlords' houses and military trucks, to get weapons. If ordered by a policeman or landlord to carry them on their backs across a river, when they were found plucking up weeds by the riverside, they would dump the unwary victims into the river, and take their rifles. Even old people and women and children plunged into the small tables and seized their guns, and children at times showed great ingenuity.

small tables and seized their guns, and children at times showed great ingenuity.

In the mountains, spears and swords were sharpened with fierce determination, and later, such unique explosives as the red-pepper bomb, the sound bomb and the "Yungi bomb," a kind of powerful hand grenade whose sound alone struck fear into the hearts of the Japanese army and police, were produced. Fighters used these bombs in surprise attacks on the enemy and acquired weapons.

So, the General quickly acquired arms, and put youth selected from the revolutionary organizations through military training.

Basic preparations completed, the General brought together revolutionary workers and peasants and patriotic youth of Antu, Yenchi and Holung, with 18 hand-picked young fighters, including Cha Kwang Soo who had been brought up and trained since the days of his activities in the Communist Youth League, forming the core, and proclaimed the formation of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army in Antu. It was April 25, 1932.

Further guerrilla units were organized at Wangching, Hunchun, Yenchi and Holung in East Manchuria by comrades sent by the General, and about the same time, in North and South Manchuria by Korean Communists.

This Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army organized by General Kim Il Sung was indeed the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army made up of progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths, in the history of the Korean people.

It was a genuine people's armed force opposing imperialism and feudal forces, evils on earth, struggling to set up people's power which defended the interests of all working people. The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army was not ordinary armed troops fighting with arms, but propagandists and organizers whose task it was to organize and mobilize the popular masses to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to guide it. The anti-Japanese guerrillas were political units which launched the movement to make preparations for the founding of a Party and to form an anti-Japanese national united front in parallel with military campaigns in accordance with the General's line of armed struggle.

Guerrilla units were thus organized under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, and with the commencement of fierce anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, hope and passion burned anew in the heart of the enemy-shackled fatherland, and our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle developed on to a new, higher stage.

Successes and Prospects of Socialist Economic Construction (4)

(Continued from the No. 1,036 issue of The People's Korea)

(1) Contents of Long-Range Prospective Economic Goals

The ten economic targets the DPRK is going to attain in the 1980's are: (1) 100,000 million kwh of electricity; (2) 120 million tons of coal; (3) 15 million tons of steel; (4) 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals; (5) 20 million tons of cement; (6) 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers; (7) 1,500 million meters of fabrics; (8) 5 million tons of aquatic products; (9) 15 million tons of grain; and (10) 300,000 hectares of reclaimed tideland.

If these goals are attained, the total annual industrial output, at the end of the 1980's, will be 3.1 times the present figure, or 1,000 times that of 1946. The annual export will increase over 4.2 times that in the 1970's.

A four-fold increase will be attained in the production of coal, cement and chemical fertilizers. Especially, great importance will be attached to increased production of electricity and steel.

In the 1980's, industry will develop at the same speed as it did during the 5-Year Plan (1957-1960) and the first 7-Year Plan (1961-1970), or at a high speed, or at the "Chollima speed." This shows that the socialist society has limitless capability to develop its economy at a high speed or at a speed unattainable in any capitalist countries.

The ten economic targets are high-level even by the standards of advanced industrial countries.

It was only a quarter of a century ago that the DPRK started industrialization without experiencing an industrial revolution. As far as its population and territory are concerned, it is a small country. However, it will rank among the developed countries in terms of per capita output of major industrial products, including steel, electricity, coal and cement.

The planned per capita levels clearly show that the ten-point economic plan is an ambitious one. (See Table)

To attain 120 million tons of coal, the Sunchon, Tokchon and Kaechon coal mines and the Northern Coal Mine in North Hamgyong Province will be expanded, learning from the successful experience of the Anju Coal Mine on the downstream of the Chongchon River, which increased its production 3 times through an expansion project. Moreovere the Anju Coal Mine will be further expanded to attain a capacity of 15 million tons. If this expansion project is carried out successfully, the coal mine will be the biggest coal mine in the world.

Nearly 8 million kwh of electricity can be produced by utilizing the hundreds of rivers, big and small. More hydraulic power stations will be constructed. Following the successful construction of the Mirim Sluice Gate last year, more bridge-style power stations will be built at several points along the Tandong River. The course of the river will be extended to Sunchon. More bridge-style power stations will stand in several places along the Chongchon and Tokro rivers.

Producing 15 million tons of steel is regarded as the most difficult of the ten targets. The already established Juche metallurgical method will be thoroughly applied, together with the accelerated modernization of production facilities.

As more raw materials are required, the output of concentrates at the Musan Mine will be increased to more than 10 million tons. (The present output is estimated at 8.5 million tons.) For the Musan Mine to obtain 10 million tons of concentrates, it must produce 20 million tons of iron ore. Then it will also be one of the largest iron ore mines in the world. In the Tanchon districts more large-scale mines will be developed for increased production of non-ferrous metals.

Cement production can be stepped up 3-4 times the present level by using the already developed calcination process for the present facilities.

Chemical fertilizers and fabrics production will increase through the new coal gasification method and the new carbide production method which require less fuel and electricity than the old methods.

Fisheries will also make a big stride. The country already has enough ship-building capacity basically to satisfy domestic demand.

It already launched over 10,000-ton class factory ships, 5,000-ton reefers, and 3,750-ton trawlers and 450-ton universal trawlers. Recently, fishing ports on the East Sea coast have been widely developed. Near the fishing areas of the West Sea, over 10 fishing bases have been newly constructed.

In order to produce 15 million tons of grain on the small arable land of 2,036,000 hectares, per capita grain output must be highly raised.

The planned reclamation of 300,000 hectares of new tideland is nearly equal to another South Hwanghae Province, the country's leading granary. If the annual grain output climbs to 15 million tons, the independence of the national economy will be further strengthened. This also will raise the standard of the people's living and develop the rural areas all the more.

As irrigation of non-paddy fields will be completed in the near future, the irrigation systems will be more strengthened. Control of rivers, draining of rain water, construction of tide embankments along the coastal lines and forestry conservancy and river improvement projects will be actively carried out in a carefully planned way. These projects will surely guarantee stabilized agricultural output, under whatever weather conditions.

Modern farm machines and trucks will be provided to all farms, to mechanize and chemicalize agriculture. An 8-hour workday system will be applied to all the farms in the future. Moreover, agriculture will be placed under all-people ownership.

Successful accomplishment of these projects will lead to the industrialization of agriculture and to the working-classization of farmers.

Attainment of the ten-point economic plan will provide conditions for improving the material standard of the people's living. Both the quantity and quality of

The DPRK plans to produce 15 million tons of steel a year by the end of the 1980's though this target is regarded as a difficult one to attain. Then its per capita production is almost the highest one in the world. Photo shows a part of the Kangson Steel Complex in South Pyongan Province, the biggest steel mill.

synthetic fibres, including vinalon, will be raised to 70 meters. Improved textile production will contribute toward providing more clothing to the people.

The per capita supply of fish meat will be increased from the present 300 g a day to 700 g by the end of the 1980's. Large-scale food processing factories have already been built throughout the country so that the people may be supplied with diversified foodstuff.

Housing construction holds an important place in the second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984). Houses for 200,000-300,000 households are being constructed a year now. By the end of the present economic plan, 1,400,000-2,100,000 households will be provided with new houses. In the past ten years, about 20 multi-storied apartments were constructed in Pyongyang. Most big cities and areas where many workers live, are provided with central heating systems.

A large artificial-leather shoe factory (Pyongsong), a wrist watch factory and a TV sets factory (both in Pyongyang) were constructed and have started operation. Production of vynil-chloride daily necessities has been increased. Daily necessities producing factories are increasing their production as a result of an energetic emulation among two or more factories. Quality of daily necessities will be raised to the world's levels in the not distant future.

As mentioned above, the ten-point economic plan aims at high levels both in quality and quantity. For the achievement of these tasks, the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy will be actively promoted.

For example, studies for active utilization of low-calorie coal liquefaction, are being made with encouraging results. Moreover, studies on the utilization of tide-water for power production have been completed and are ready to be put to practical application.

Research is being made on atomic power generation with domestically produced raw materials and utilization of wave force, wind force, solar heat and other natural energy sources and of plasma.

Extraction of crude oil and production of storage battery cars and electric cars are likely to be developed in the 1980's.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT (1978 / kg)

	DPRK (1989)	USSR	US	Japan	W.Germany	Italy	UK
Electricity	4,644.8	4,634.5	10,197.3	4,936	5,749	3,100	5,157
Coal	5,576.0	1,931.0	2,736.0	160.9	1,449.5	21.6	2,211.0
Steel	697.0	584.7	573.3	896.7	671.8	430.1	363.5
Non-ferrous metals	69.7						
Cement	929.4	499.3	330.9	745.4	545.6	677.2	282.5
Chemical fertilizers	325.3	82.0	88.8	15.6	69.0	26.7	26.9
Fabrics	69.7 m						
Aquatic products	162.6	36.1	14.3	94.2	7.3	7.4	19.0
Grain	697.0	723.9	864.5	153.7	349.8	259.0	302.8

Source: World Statistic Yearbook 1978, Tokyo; Figures for DPRK are projections.

(2) Possibility of Achievement Of Ten-Point Economic Task

The possibility of achievement of the economic task derives from the fact that the country has rich underground resources and an independent economic base, both of which provide conditions for raising the production capacity.

The present production capacity can be raised 1.5-2 times only by improving the existng economic production systems. Especially, the machine building industry has a capacity to double its production.

Fund sources have been expanded remarkably as compared with 1970. The country has enough labor force and raw material resources. Production will be boosted by more than 75 percent through increased production labour efficiency, through technical renovations. (Concluded)

Monthly Journal "Sin Dong-A":

"Report on Upheavals on Campus"

Of late, the south Korean students are very active in their drive for democracy. Students of various universities including state-run Seoul National University and Sung Kyun Kwan University, one of the most prestigious private universities, staged on-campus protest rallies and scattered handbills calling for the ouster of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. What are their aims?

The June, 1980 issue of the south Korean monthly journal "Sin Dong-A" carried an article entitled "Report on Upheavals on Campus" and concretely analyzed the intention of students, organization of the student movement and the real state of its suppression.

Follows a gist of the English translation of the report: (Subtitles are ours .... Ed)

In the spring of 1980, half a year after the October 26 Pak Jung Hi assassination, the universities are encountering many unanticipated difficulties. Intramural issues, carry-overs from the old regime of Pak came to the fore. They focus on whether the students should be a party to practical activities for political democracy and social reforms.

51 Univs. Demand Campus Autonomy

The students first of all buckled down to solving age-old intramural questions. A movement is afoot to seek the real state of university to restore campus autonomy and democracy in a bid to make the university what it should be.

"Dissolve the Patriotic Students Corps!"

"Government-Patronized Profs, Get Out of Campuses!"

"Pro-Pak Regime Presidents, Resign!"

"End to Profit-Seeking Foundations!"

"Overthrow Nepotic System!"

"Do Not Interfere with Campus Autonomy!"

"Guarantee Campus Freedom of Press!"

"Stop Student Military Training!"

These demands have not been met. Therefore, the students have staged demonstrations and sat down in protest. The school authorities have accepted part of the demands. However, most universities remain closed as no solution is in sight yet.

By the end of April, nation-wide 51 universities were involved in the movement for campus autonomy, or 61 percent of the country's 84 universities. At 23 universities and colleges, students demanded the resignation of their presidents. They include Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., Kyung Hee Univ. and Hanyang Univ. At 27 universities and colleges, students called for resignation of pro-yusin, incompetent and violent professors, for example, Agricultural College of Seoul National Univ., Chonnam Univ. and Chonbuk Univ. At 20 universities and colleges – including Chosun Univ., Myong Ji College, and Hongik Univ. – students demanded self-government of the campus, restoration of students' councils and freedom of the press on the campus. 14 universities and colleges saw students demand resignation of trustees and criticism of profit-seeking foundations. 11 universities and colleges received student demands for the improvement of study conditions including the expansion of facilities. Students of five universities including Seoul National Univ. and Sogang Univ. rejected collective military training. End to military-assigned students was demanded at two universities.

Among these, 24 universities and colleges are scenes of all-night sit-ins of students. 19 schools are closed; presidents of 14 schools resigned or expressed their intention to resign. 10 schools had professors issue resolutions on defending the right to teach or proposing solutions.

Meanwhile, those schools whose presidents' offices were occupied by students reached 12, including Chosun Univ., Chonbuk Univ., Kyonggi College, Sejong Univ., Keimyung Univ., and Chonju Univ. Those schools whose students staged all-night sit-ins reached 27, including Kongju Teacher's College, Myong Ji College, Kyung Hee Univ., Sejong Univ. and Chonju Univ. During their on-campus demonstrations, students of Yeungnam Univ. and Kangwon Univ. tried to take to streets.

In face of these campus demonstrations, four presidents including those of Sung Kyun Kwan and Kon Kuk universities, resigned. Presidents of Yeungnam Univ., Tongduk Women's College, and Hankuk Theological College expressed their intention to resign.

As the campus situation became protracted, the Ministry of Education, which had sat idle, started to mediate, and the President issued a talk.

On April 14, President Choi Gyu Ha, in his statement on the internal and external situation, said: "The school authorities should maintain its sincere effort to bring campus back to normal and the students, recognizing campus as part of society, should make efforts to observe law and order.

Totally Different Premises

However, students critically reacted to the presidential remarks.

Rebuttal came in statements issued by the general students councils of Seoul National University and Sung Kyun Kwan University. The general students council of Seoul National Univ. said: "The cause of many campus problems lies in the yusin system and trustees and pro-yusin nepotic foundations which have conducted their activities as private concerns. To totally purge these forces from campus is a prerequisite for a fundamental settlement." It also said: "Ignoring the basic issue and shifting responsibility on the students stem from the intention to distort the process of campus democratization and to gain profit from it." The statement is designed to complete the turning campus into military barrack. The outside political forces are responsible mainly for interfering with school administration.

After all, it was made clear that the logics of students and those of the school authorities and the government are based on totally different premises.

Tens of thousands of college students sit on a downtown street in Seoul, shouting "Abolition of Martial Law" and "Down with Premier Sin Hyun Hwak and Gen. Chon Du Hwan" in a massive demonstration on May 15, 1980.

Struggles of Various Styles

In case of Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., on March 18, students adopted a resolution calling for the resignation of its president, and started a campaign to that end. The resolution listed the following reasons why President Hyun Sung Joon should resign:

*The President monopolized the school management in a plutocratic way as a puppet of the Samsung Group and the yusin system.

*The President illegally dismissed several professors by utilizing a wrong law on re-appointing professors.

*The President destroyed the purity of campus as he had allowed in military-assigned students besides the regular numbers.

The President covered up the illicit school entrance incident in 1979.

*The President is not regarded as fit for a president for a new university in a new age because he had expressed extreme loyalty to the government and the foundation and had ignored opinion on campus.

After such resolution was issued, students staged demonstrations and continued sit-ins. One week later, on March 25, the President decided to resign.

Students of Kyung Hee and Sejong universities staged all-night sit-ins and hunger strikes for over one month and demanded the resignation of their presidents.

The following reasons were listed by students of Kyung Hee University:

*The President, forming illicit intimacy with the government authorities, repeated opportunistic remarks, unbecoming of a university president.

*Turned the school into a place of nepotism, held an additional post of a trustee, while his wife served as the chief director of the foundation. His two sons were trustees and his son-in-law Principal of Kyung Hee Woman's Middle School and Kyung Hee Woman's High School.

*managed the school in an undemocratic way. He suppressed campus autonomy and interfered in reestablishment of the student council.

In response to the students' demand, President Cho proposed a reform of the school management. However, students established "a student council for the resignation of the president" and continued all-night sit-ins and campus demonstrations. Therefore, students forced a showndown with the school authorities, by saying that "any remedy will be meaningless as far as the president remains in office."

Nepotism Denounced

The students' strong demand for the presidential resignation is based on their resentment at the way of managing the private university as a personal effect and especially at its nepotism. Hanyang Univ., Sejong Univ., Tan Kuk Univ., Chosun Univ., and Kyung Hee Univ. are based on nepotism and their businesses are operated by nepotic foundations.

In case of Sejong Univ. whose students staged sit-ins, demanding overthrow of the nepotic system, their placards read: "Father is the President, mother is the president of the academy, sons are presidents of directories, a daughter is faculty director and youngest child is a professor." Thus, this university is run by the family of President Chu Yong Ha.

A statement on the recent campus situation published on April 24 by 361 professors of 14 universities in Seoul City, also demanded the resignation of nepotic executives of private-run universities. The resolution also said: "The university authorities ignored the school's position as a public institution of the society. Those executives who have run universities through a nepotic system and turned them into private concerns should get out. If the people leave this problem intact as it is, this confusion and disorder will prove chronic."

Nature of Old "Yusin" System

One cause of the conversion of universities into a private enterprise lies in the executives' 'an-educator-like attitude and their desire to become rich men. A fundamental factor, according to some experts, is in the nature of the old yusin system which had suppressed the schools for political reasons. Under the old yusin regime, the number of universities rapidly increased, and the private foundations found themselves comfortable as the Ministry of Education granted a number of benefits and privileges. They could not afford to criticise the authorities.

In case of Hanyang Univ., students insisted: "President Kim Ryong Jun has changed the university into one private concern and illegally allowed in many people as auditors and students. He also pocketed great amounts of money for his own funds, or funds to buy the loyalty of his own men."

In case of Myong Ji College, students alleged that the number of auditors was over two times the limited numbers and their registration money siphoned. Many professors conceded the fact and criticized the foundations' irregularities.

"Yusin"-Patronized Profs.

With the resignation of presidents, the questionable conduct of foundation came the issue of pro-yusin professors. This problem has become controversial in a great many universities.

In Seoul National Univ., students who were reinstated to campus at the end of February and other students prepared a list of such professors.

In Chonnan Univ., this question was raised as the first focal point. Reinstated students of the university made public the names of those questionable professors and their charges, demanding voluntary resignation of the so-called "A-class pro-yusin professors."

In Agricultural College of Seoul National Univ., students singled out three professors including Prof. S as pro-yusin and put their names on the wall, demanding their resignation. As no response came from those professors, the students made public a white paper on their malfeasances. They pressed for their resignation by conducting on-campus demonstrations or sit-ins.

(Continued on page 5)

Report on Campus Upheavals

(Continued from page 4)

According to the white paper, in spite of his post as a faculty dean, Prof. S made efforts to suppress democratic students who opposed the yusin system.

Other professors show understanding for students' action. They said: "Entire professors must accept criticisms of those old-regime professors as we taught the students in the same conditions as they did. In order to restore mutual trust between professors and students, let's settle the question through sincere dialogue and efforts."

However, many students opposed an argument that the problem of the pro-yusin professors is a by-product of the former regime, which they insisted is one of prerequisites for establishing campus autonomy.

Then, what are pro-yusin professors by the standard of students?

Koryo Univ.–those who had taken the lead in suppressing students in their writings or supported the old regime or got reputation under it or had tried to suppress freedom of press on campus.

Yonsei Univ.–those who had cooperated with the government at its request, forgetting their scholarly stand and those who had praised or supported publicly the yusin system.

In parallel to the question of pro-yusin professors, students started purging the so-called incompetent professors.

In Chosun Univ., students of Industrial College continued their sit-ins, demanding the resignation of incompetent professors. In Sejong and Kuk Min universities, this problem generated public debate.

The so-called incompetent professors are those who give lectures, repeating the same contents like a tape recorder by holding an old notebook and whose decree of knowledge is not so high.

Of the recent issues related to universities, one which leads to the collapse of universities, as a result of a frontal confrontation with the government authorities, concerns the refusal of students to receive military training in barracks. There are moves among university students to refuse to receive ten-day military training in barracks, particularly among the students of Seoul National University, Sogang University, Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., Chonnam University and Kon Kook University. Students of Yonsei University, Donguk University, Ewha Woman's Univ., Myung Suk Woman's Univ. and others are also moving in the same way. Regarding this, the Ministry of Education and others have made clear their position that they would try to improve training if there are defects, but that they cannot abolish the training system itself.

Consequently, if students should refuse, a serious situation is unavoidable.

"You Can Not Graduate"

In Seoul National Univ. from last April 21 to 24, the student council of each college and the general assembly resolved that they refuse military training in barracks. The general student council refused to accept military training, saying, "national security can be maintained only with the voluntary participation of the entire nation, and hence we resolutely refuse to be used as a political tool of a specific political group," and continued, "We can not accept this in principle."

10,000 students from four universities in Seoul are marching down a main street in downtown Seoul on May 14, 1980 demanding speedy democratic reforms and an end to martial law.

What is the reason that the students refuse military training in barracks?

On last April 10, the Sung Kyun Kwan Univ. students were the first to adopt a resolution against military training. They explained this reason as follows in their mimeographed statement entitled "What Is Basis of Real National Security?"

The promotion of security consciousness, which should be voluntary and active, is forced on us. This has promoted mistrust, between the army and students instead of mutual trust necessary for national security. As a result, this has weakened the basis of national security.

In the course of the implementation of this system since last 1976, it has resulted in suppressing creative and critical spirit essential for university education and in reducing social vitality as a whole.

This system has forced only black-and-white logics on freshmen and served to produce inflexibly-minded university students easily comfortable to the establishment. This in turn has had an anti-state, anti-national effect on the nation.

Referring to this demand of the students, President Choi said in a public statement "We can't forgive students' refusal of military training in barracks."

This training system was enforced from 1976, after the yusin regime revised the law of students' military education in July 1975.

This training is a compulsory item. No room of choice is for any men and women students. In case of refusal of this training, no credit will be given this item. This means that without receiving military training, no student can graduate.

The seriousness of this situation is not confined to the fact that students are acting against law. This concerns the future of individual students.

Mobilization by Force

A resolution on the military education adopted on last April 28 by chief directors of Seoul National University, says that every effort should be made to prevent the present state from getting worse. It proposed the authorities concerned to postpone military training in barracks indefinitely until this system is improved. In addition, the deans of the faculties of Seoul National University made clear their position as follows. Other people are expressing concern about the security consciousness of students, but there is no need for such anxiety. We expect that at least Seoul Nat'l University students will voluntarily receive military training in barracks, in order to show that students are genuinely patriotic and have' a law-abiding spirit.

Mr. Li Su Song, one of the deans, explained how they came to adopt the resolution in the following works: "Students' movement to oppose military training in barracks will not only pose a crisis of university education but also may cause social unrest and a schism in the sense of national security among the people.

The basic position of students on the campus problem was clearly expressed in a joint statement issued by nine universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University and Yonsei University. "Confusion on the campus is attributable to the following three factors: the nepotic dictatorial system which suppresses students' movement for democracy in order to maintain their vested interests; outside forces set on controlling the campus; and conflict among professors who are bent on forcing silence on students and who are acting against their conscience."

Over 15,000 students from Korea University on May 6 watch the burning of a coffin named "The May 19, 1961 Mil. Coup" by which the slain strongman Pak Jung Hi seized power.

Silence before Great Change

Universities have been thrown into confusion. Since the Oct. 26 incident (assassination of Pak Jung Hi), students have been demanding campus autonomy, political democracy, and social justice.

In almost all universities, students have reestablished their own organizations (student councils) which have played a central role in the student movement.

Students are active in developing free and creative campus culture by publishing students' newspapers and conducting circle activities. Under these circumstances, students led by reinstated students, members of student councils, and leaders of various circles, are seeking to find a new direction for students' activities.

Early on the morning of Oct. 27 last year (1979), written statements announcing the closure of classes were put on the gates of 84 universities throughout the country. For twenty-four days since that day, no student had been found on the campus. This silence meant that a great change was in the offing on the campus.

On November 19, as soon as universities opened classes again, students immediately started their movements for campus autonomy. Students, to begin with, launched a movement to reestablish student councils. They demanded the dissolution of Patriotic Students Corps as a prerequisite to the reestablishment of student councils.

At the end of Nov. last year, the "Committee for Reestablishment of Student Councils" composed chiefly of representatives of faculties and circles, and of editors of students newspapers, was established in Seoul National University. Students held assemblies sixty times including over ten large-scale hearings and general meetings.

Students recognized the newly composed student councils as their official organizations. They started action to remove factors against campus autonomy and held a large-scale rally to commemorate the April 19 Popular Uprising. Student councils, recognized as the central organizations of students, are playing an active role in leading students to discuss the roles they have to play in the present situation, while consolidating their position among students.

Release of Conscientious Prisoners

Recently, at general meetings in various universities, active discussions are going on the constitutional amendment, "opaque" remarks of the authorities on the democratization of society, arrogance of *jaebols* (zaibatsu), the weak press, and labor problems.

In their joint statement on the present situation issued on April 16, the student councils of nine universities including Seoul National University declared their basic position on the constitutional revision, release of political prisoners and their rehabilitation.

Referring to the constitutional amendment, the statement said that a new constitution should abolish all vested interests guaranteed under the yusin constitution, and also for abolition of political violence. In addition, the statement declared: "In order to guarantee the fundamental human rights, and the three rights of labour and the interests of farmers, discussions about the constitutional amendment should be actively held among farmers, workers, private circles, students and democratic forces freely and openly."

The statement also said that those who had acted in accordance with the dictates of conscience were still in jail and that the scope of their rehabilitation was greatly restricted. The statement clearly shows that there is no fundamental change in the society and that the free will of the people is still suppressed and controlled by the authorities. The people desire that the authorities will release all political prisoners including the students of Pusan Dong-A University who were arrested and detained after the Pusan-Masan uprisings, and the spending their days in deep resentment in jail and that their rehabilitation will be fully guaranteed.

After all freedom of the press can not be given by others or through the struggles of other people. No one can shift the responsibility for the loss of freedom of the press on the outside forces.

Fictitious Welfare Policy

The position expressed by students clearly shows that they demand not only campus autonomy.

At a students' emergency general meeting held in Seoul National University on April 14, students declared: "Campus autonomy can not be won without the support of the society. It can be fully guaranteed when political democracy is established together social transformation." The direction of the recent students movement has been decided on the basisof an analysis and judgement of the reality of the country.

In particular, students, referring to the economic problem, severely criticized the arrgance of big concerns, judging nat according to the theory and pactice of a liberal economic system social ills were aggravating as a kndful of monopolies exploit pople. Students of Seoul National University said: "A welfare poly which is not supported by the majority of workers and frmers is nothing but fiction."

At present, there is growing enthusiasm among students for campus autonomy and democratization.

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (9)

For Whom and Why Had We to Meet Such Lot?

Mun Chil Gwon, male, 69 years old, construction worker, resident of Tono, Sato-cho, Hiroshima City; born at Ryangjon-dong, Kaejin-myon, Koryo county, N. Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at Oshiba-cho, Hiroshima City

(Continued from the previous issue)

I come from Ryangjon-dong, Kaejin-myon, Koryo county, North Kyongsang Province (south Korea). Our family had worked on the farm. Our family owned fields and mountains like other Koreans. Our family consisted of 11 members. We had food enough to make a living. Our life had been peaceful and we had lived in comfortable circumstances. My father died when I was 12 years old. Since then, we had managed to live by selling land, fields and mountains little by little.

Things changed after the Japanese came into our village in or about 1925 or when I was 14 15 years old. I remember clearly now. As soon as they entered our village, the arrogant Japanese threatened us saying, "From today, you Koreans must obey us. If you do not obey, you will see what we can do to you."

In those days, photos of the royal family were hung on the walls of Koreans' homes. On a wall of my house one such photograph had been hung since my father's period. Whenever the Japanese saw these photos, they tore them off and broke them into pieces. Instead, they forced us to hung the photos of the Japanese emperor. When I came to know of whom the photo was, I hardly repressed my anger. However, I couldn't but be patient, because I knew that if I had torn off the photo, I would have been punished badly. As I mentioned before, we Koreans grew the necessary grains on our farms. However, the Japanese strengthened their interference in our life day by day and ordered us not to produce any grain without their permission. They invaded our homeland and meddled even in our grain production. When we didn't obey them, we were kicked or were beaten by them with sticks. Then, we ceased to grow some kinds of grains and had to buy them from the Japanese. We planted beans and wheat in our fields. The Japanese ordered us saying, "You don't need to cultivate such things. Plant cotton instead." When we complained, they used insulting language against us and did violence to us, kicking and striking us in the presence of other villagers as an example to others.

We were forced to grow cotton. Then, they brought us seedlings of mulberry trees and ordered us to plant them in other fields. They were so astute that they had already examined the area of our fields beforehand and forced us to buy seedlings according to areas of our fields. Furthermore, we had to prepare compost. Cultivated mulberries and cotton were delivered to the Japanese free of charge. In addition, a heavy tax was imposed upon us. They were a kind of burglars.

Whenever opportunities offered themselves, they forced us to do labor services for them. We had to work for them for nothing. They earned profits, but we were penniless even if we worked hard throughout the week. Most of the work they forced on us was road construction. They robbed us of our land as they wished. We sometimes resisted them. On such an occasion they beat and kicked us with their shoes, and finally threatened us by brandishing their Japanese swords.

In this way, the land plots, fields and mountains we owned were confiscated by them in a short time. We became quite penniless. By contrast, the Japanese, even if they were not clever, were able to become rich.

It was in 1928 that I came to Japan, without anything but our own clothes. In those days, business was depressed in Japan. I was robbed of my land, fields and mountains I got from my ancestors, and I had not other means of making a living, as I had been brought up as the son of a farmer. Therefore, I was compelled to cross the Sea of Hyonhae (the Korea Strait) in search of a livelihood in Japan.

I was not well informed of the Japanese situation. I got on the Pusan-Shimonoseki ferryboat, thinking that I was able to live in Japan. I planned to work in Japan for three years and return to my homeland, and work on the farm after saving money in Japan. How optimistic I was!

After arriving in Japan, I went to Osaka, counting on my elder brother for help. I began to work in a paper mill. As I was not accustomed to the job and as I was unable to speak Japanese, I frequently got a good scolding and was beaten. I was unable to endure this any longer and quitted the job. Next, I was employed at a packing house. The daily pay was 50 sen there, of which 45 sen was taken a way as food expenses. The wage of the Japanese who began to work there in the same year, was 80 sen plus a 10 yen bonus. In contrast, our bonus was 4.5 yen, half of that for the Japanese, showing how harshly the Koreans were exploited there.

There was another case of racial discrimination. The company allowed a Japanese employee to take an examination for a technician's qualification after one year's service. Those who passed the examination were given responsible position to be each in charge of tens of workers. However, we Koreans were not allowed to take the examination. After I endured this racial discrimination for 5 years, I personally asked the company president to permit us Koreans to get the examination. He said in reply, "It will be difficult for you to do that, as you are a *'senjin'* (derogatory term for a Korean)." He called me *"senjin"* and decided that all Koreans were stupid. I boiled with range. Why were we to suffer this unjust contempt and racial humiliation? — Why did we Koreans have to undergo humiliation, when we, too, were human beings just as the Japanese? I was more than once tempted to yield to my impusive desire to flee from there. I put up with this treatment to the best of my ability and continued to ask the president to permit us to take the examination.

The president was finally forced to accept our tenacious demand. After a while we were allowed to take the examination. The examination was so easy for me, who had worked there for more than 5 years, that I passed the examination, without any difficulty.

The Japanese workers including the president were surprised. Saying, "The Korean has passed the examination," and "The Korean has become a superviser this time," they were very much embarrassed. Then, I came to work as a supervisor in charge of 63 workers. My daily wage which had been 60 sen for a long time, was hiked to 1.1 yen a day – about 30 yen per month. Thirty yen was a big sum of money in those days. When I got 30 yen for the first time, I was unable to repress my tears. I thought that I had earned that 30 yen with my blood and sweat. How much had I been persecuted and beaten unreasonably because of that money? I was unable to sleep and wept all night.

I was deprived of the responsible position I got the hard in 4 years. This was because of a knavish trick on me by some managers. They hated me, who had become a supervisor, and set the Japanese workers against me deliberately.

A few Japanese workers were friendly and were kind to me. However, most of the workers, who were staying in the managers' hands, said, "We would rather die than work under a Korean supervisor." Finally, they formed groups of 3–4 workers and made great fuss on the job. I quitted the job there as was unable to endure this any longer.

Pains of A-Bombing

It was in the fall of 1937 that I left Osaka for Hiroshima, where I knew a person from the same village was living. Counting on that person in Hiroshima, I got on the train. I thought why and for whom we had to suffer. If they had not come to Korea, this mishap would not have happened. The more I thought of this, the more I got angry, and even thought of beating an innocent Japanese sitting beside me, unable to repress my anger and chagrine. The Japanese despised us, calling us *"senjin, senjin."* But we had never attacked Japan. The Japanese had invaded our homeland many times and killed many of my compatriots. They robbed us of our precious property and committed many unpardonable acts against us. Nevertheless, they treated us like dogs or cats. How could we endure this?

It was the hateful atom-bomb that was waiting for me who was going to Hiroshima with these thoughts. When I arrived in Hiroshima I went to my acquaintance at Nakasuji, Sato-cho, Hiroshima City, for help. I soon moved to Toya, Sato-cho. At first I made a living by ragpicking. Later, I began to do gravel-carrying work at my friend's recommendation.

On Aug. 6, 1945. On that morning I was on a gravel-carrying ship, which was going down the Ota River. As usual, the ship with three fellow workers and me aboard slowly went down the river, fully loaded with gravel. We were looking at a Korean village in Oshiba-cho on our right. It was at that moment that an air plane looking like a B-29 appeared in the sky. Saying "Something is different today," we were about to steer the ship toward a bank. There was a sudden flash in the sky. The next moment I felt hot air in my body. It became dark around me. I promptly jumped into the river and scrambled up on the bank. But I was badly burnt on my right arm and face. The skin peeled off and I saw blood all over my body. I didn't remember where and how I was walking about. When I regained consciousness, I found myself in a public hall near my house. The first thing I saw there was an indescribably gruesome scene. That was a scene of the hell.... There were tens of fatally injured people, who were groaning and thrashing about in pain.

There in the public hall, we Koreans gathered in a corner, encouraging each other and clasping our hands without saying a word. Was that compatriotic love?

"We should never die here. We have to survive and return to our fatherland." While saying so, I was not sure if I could return to our homeland. I thought as follows when I was leaving my fatherland to corss the Sea of Hyonhae #to Japan—Could I set foot alive again on the soil of my fatherland where my parents lived, if I left our land now?

Fortunately, I survived the bomb disaster. The compatriots who were with me, encouraging each other died one by one. The fellow workers on the ship were badly burnt and died later.

Racial Discrimination Against Children

In those days I had four sons. My wife and children were fortunate enough to be safe on that damned day as they fled into a bamboo grove near our house. Their life with me, who had been badly injured by the atom-bomb, was an indescribably hard one.

Shortly after I was atom-bombed, I received medical treatment several times. It proved to be ineffective. It was because of the lack of medicine when there were large numbers of victims. Most injured people received no more than a disinfectant. I heard the juice of mashed potatoes was effective for injuries and tried it.

Three years after the war, I was gradually able to get up. In order to support my wife and children, I couldn't but work and began to work on a gravel-carrying ship. I continued to go to a hospital. Even in summer I didn't put on even a short sleeve shirt because the scars of burns on the skin ached.

My only solace was my children's growth. Though we lived in poverty, my children attended school while helping our work. I was unable to do enough for my children as their father. My children graduated from high schools. What I regret even now is that I wasn't able to give them university education.

Thirty-four years have passed since then. When I look back on the past, I know my life was full of hardships. I am still suffering from the after-effect of atom-bombing – neuralgia and hypertension. I easily catch cold.

As I found a witness who was good enough to testify for me that I was atom-bombed, I got an atomic-bomb victims' certificate in 1965. There are still many Korean A-bomb victims who didn't have certificates, as they can't find witnesses.

The Japanese can easily take procedures for getting certificates, but not the Koreans.

What I want to appeal to you is that racial discrimination against our children should be ended in employment. The eldest son had excellent records in high school. He and I had hope that he could find a job in a first-rate company. However, from the beginning the school authorities didn't introduce him to a good company on the plea that however much he might try he would be dismissed when he was known to be a Korean. He received and passed an examination for the Kirin Beer Company. When he was known to be a Korean through a copy of his family register, the company said that he wouldn't be employed as an office worker. Things were the same with the third son. What a great shock they received! I didn't repress my tears streaming down my cheers.

"It was not we Koreans that robbed us of our fatherland and started the war. We didn't come to Japan on our own accord. Why should we meet this misfortune?"

On the front we Koreans were forced to fight in the frontline and those who were in Japan were victimized by the atomic-bomb. The after-effects of A-bombing and racial discrimination still continue. The criminal attitude of the Japanese government remains unchanged today from what it was before the war, doesn't it?

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Myohyang Valley" By Kim In Hwan

Korean Cultural History (45)

Literature (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

(Continued from No. 1036 issue of the People's Korea)

In the 18th century, Korean literature entered one of its flowering periods. During this period a variety of literary forms developed. They were novels, Chinese poems, *sijo* (a kind of short lyric poems) and ballads.

Novels are divided into Korean novels and novels in classical Chinese. In spite of all sorts of persecution, novels in the Korean language won popularity among the people of all strata and many masterpieces were produced.

The representative Korean novels were "Chun Hyang-jon" (The Tale of Chun Hyang), "Sim Chong-jon" (The Tale of Sim Chong), "Hung Bu-jon" (The Tale of Hung Bu) and "The Tale of Rabbits." The writers of these novels were anonymous.

A characteristic feature of the literature of the latter half of the Li dynasty is that progressive works of oral literature were created in large numbers and enjoyed great popularity. The Tale of Chun Hyang can be cited as one of such masterpieces.

Literature tales, The Tale of Chun Hyang was a traditional narrative first put to writing around the 18th century. Later it was made into modified narratives, or retold, or adapted by other writers to produce many different versions.

There were many different editions of this novel. There were about 20 different written copies of this novel. Of these, about 15-16 editions were translated into foreign languages including English, France, German, Japanese and Chinese.

This helped the work reflect the life and sentiments of the people in the feudal period all the more clearly.

The Tale of Chun Hyang is a romance between a son of the *ryangban* class (aristocrats) and a daughter of a man of humble station. It is critical of social inequality between rich and poor, between the *ryangban* class and the common people in feudal society and tells that youngmen and women, regardless of their property and social status, can love each other and be united. Considering the period when it was produced, the tale was progressive in nature.

The novel tells how Ri Mong Ryong, the son of an officer of the regional government, fell in love with Chun Hyang on the day of a May Festival (the 5th of May of the lunar calendar when young girls enjoyed swinging and young boys played Korean wrestling).

With the promotion of Ri Mong Ryong's father to a higher position, Mong Ryong's family were called to Seoul by the central government. The heroin Chun Hyang is endowed with beauty and talent. But only because of her lowly origin she is not allowed to go to the capital with her lover.

The newly appointed government official, Pyon Hak To, a wicked bureaucrat, tried hard to make Chun Hyang serve him as a *kiseng* (a professional entertainer in those days, different from what is called a *kiseang* in south Korea at present or a prostitute). She didn't yield to his request.

Chun Hyang was insulted and severely punished by Pyon Hak To, the new governor of Namwon. She protests against the feudal caste system and the conduets of the *ryangban* people and resists Pyon Hak To the last. She personifies pure love, hatred against the tyranny of feudal rulers and the sentiments of the people in those days.

Ri Mong Ryong in Seoul passed the *Kwago* examination (the examination for government posts, and became an undercover agent for the king (*Amaengsa*—an agent dispatched to regions by the king in order to obtain information on the misgovernment of regional officials and the realities of the people's living). He rescued Chun Hyang immediately before she is executed on the birthday of Pyon Hak To.

A scene of the movie "The Tale of Chun Hyang" produced in the DPRK

Ri Mong Ryon is portrayed as a character in a situation different from that of Chun Hyang. As a *ryangban* he gives himself airs, and thinks and behaves always as a member of the *ryangban* class. But, he is progressive in some respects compared with the reactionary and conservative *ryangban*. Repelled by the corrupt life of the *ryangban* class, he acts against the feudal caste system and purges the wicked bureaucrat Pyon Hak To. In the work, Ri Mong Ryong is made "a good *ryangban*" and Pyong Hak To is punished by him. This reveals the ideological limitations of the literary men of these days who believed that people could live a happy life if "good" officials carried on "good politics". From this point of view, the author depicts the dissipated and beastly character of Pyon Hak To as a reactionary official who bore a striking contrast to Ri Mong Ryong, expressing his hatred for that sort of men and mercilessly exposing their arbitrariness and corruption.

The author makes Ri Mong Ryong show himself at a samptuous birthday party of Pyon Hak To and composes and sings a poem.

Brimful cups of good wine
Are the blood of the people
All kinds of eatables fine
Are the sweat of the people
When the candle is guttering down
Tears of the people are falling down
Where there is noisy mirth and feasting
The voice of their grudge is rising

This poem was the people's scathing attack on the wicked officials.

The work reveals its ideological limitations when it ascribes Pyon Hak To's character to the defective disposition of an individual official, overlooking the fact that it is related to the nature of feudal society and its ruling classes. But the representation of his character shows how corrupt and reactionary the feudal society was.

Though the Tale of Chun Hyang was not free from the limitations of these days in its ideological content and artistic style, it holds an important place in the development of the medieval novels of Korea because through a vivid artistic representation it presents a relatively true picture of corrupt reality in the closing period of feudal society and reflects the feelings and sentiments of the people living in those days.

"The Tale of a Ryangban," a short story by Pak Si Won, Silhak writer of the 18th century, fully exposes and criticizes the life of a *ryangban*. The story portrays the closed life of the *ryangban* class who "only regard their noble lineages as their property and shelter themselves under their ancestors' influence." Drawing his plot from a curious story about the buying and selling of offices and titles of *ryangban*, the author gives a vivid portrayal of various aspects of life in the decaying feudal society.

A *ryangban* in Chongson County fails to enter government service and lives in poverty and debt. To return the rice he borrowed from the county office he sells his *ryangban* title to a rich commoner for 1,000 sok of rice. The scene in which legal procedures takes place for selling the *ryangban* title is the climax of this story. Here the magistrate of the county gives a definition of *ryangban* and grants the rich commoner the right to make a free choice among *"nyun"* (scholar), *"taebu"* (official) and *"kuje"* (man of virtue).

Then, he asks the bargainee to accept the following terms: A *ryangban* should not take money in his hands, not ask about a rice price, not take off *poson* (Korean socks), not puff hard at a pipe to make pits in his cheeks, not sit at table bare-headed. All these are something to satirize hypocritical etiquett. The rich man has been told that a *ryangban's* life is ideal. Alarmed at such rigid and hypocritical propriety, the bargainee entreats the magistrate to quote better terms. Concerning the "rights" of a *ryangban*, the rewritten provisions clause points out; a *ryangban* should not do farming or engage in trade; he should make compositions or read books and, pass at least the initial examination for civil service or, if possible, the higher civil service examination; even a poor scholar is entitled to wield power in his village to have his land tilled first with cows in the village and get the "commoners" in the village to weed his fields; if there is any disobedient fellow, he can throw ash into his nostrils, seize his topknot and slap him on the cheeks, but no complaint can be brought against him.

Disillusioned about the terms of sale, the rich commoner launches forth keen ridicule against the feudal *ryangban*, shouting; "Well, you want me to become a robber?" Then he rushes out giving up the idea of becoming a *ryangban*. This is an outline plot of the story.

Bringing out the contradicting acts and different characters in contrast with each other, the story lays bare the arbitrariness and predatoriness of the corrupt *ryangban* who are loafing their time away and brings contempt and ridicule upon their life.

The progressive value of this story lies in the fact that it was so critical of society at the time where it was still under the away of the forces of *ryangban*. Moreover, the satirical typification and the technique of short piece plotting made this story mark another milestone in the development of the style of the medieval novels of Korea.

This, however, does not mean that the author wrote the story from the standpoint of the people, transcending his class stand as a *ryangban*. As he held a mistaken view that the status of a "scholar" is a heavenly gift, he could not direct the spearhead of criticism at the feudal system and *ryangban* class itself but merely denounced the *ryangban* people who were "not worthy of the title" as they read only useless books and at last sold off even their title, failing to perform the so-called "scholar's duty."

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Mar. 30

* So Jong Won, ambassador of the DPRK to the Yemen Arab Republic presented his credentials to Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yeman Arab Republic. The Yemen president expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and Korea.
* Bros Welo Williams, Governor General of St. Lucia, met ambassador of the DPRK to St. Lucia Li Jun Ok. Referring to proud achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the St. Lucia governor general said that Korea is an example of the century in developing the country by her own efforts with the mobilization and utilization of her own resources.

Apr. 1

* DPRK ambassador to Somalia Han Bong Chol paid a farewell call on Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. Declaring his full support to the new proposal for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the Somali president expressed the belief that the Korean people would win a great victory in their struggle for the reunification and prosperity of the country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Apr. 3

* A party workers' delegation of the Malta Labour Party arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK.
* Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic met Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK. The Bulgarian president expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Tyong Ryon, Member of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Prague by air to attend the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.
* Robert Milton Cato, Prime Minister of St. Vincent Grenadines, met DPRK ambassador to Guyana Li Jun Ok. Speaking of favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between St. Vincent Grenadines and Korea, the St. Vincent Grenadines prime minister expressed support to the new proposal of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung and said that the reunification of Korea should be realised at an early date.

* Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone met Kim Byong Gi, DPRK ambassador to that country. Referring to the further development of the friendly relations between Sierra Leone and Korea, the Sierra Leone president expressed the hope that Korea would surely be reunified in the near future.
* Dr. Kim Gi Hang, a Korean resident in the U.S. who is professor at Alabama State University of the U.S. arrived in Pyongyang by train for a visit to the homeland.

Apr. 7

* O. Shiga Prefectural people's delegation of Japan headed by Yamada Kazaburo, Member of the House of Councillors of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* A communications delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Dok Chil left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Mar. 5

* Ri Gi Baek, chairman of the steering committee of the Legislative Council for National Security, announced that it enacted 157 law proposals by the end of Feb.
* 95 women conductors working for Sinhung Kyotong (transport), a bus company in Seoul, waged a sit-in demanding an end to an unjustifiable treatment, an immediate payment of unpaid wages and no dismissal without any unreasonable reason.

Mar. 6

* South Korean workers employed at the Seoul office of the Japan Air Lines walked out in protest against their vicious exploitation.

Mar. 9

* Prosecutional authorities indicted two including An Pil Su, former Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party and its spokesman Ri Si Jun on charge of violating the law on restriction of political activities.

* The second meeting of south Korean ambassadors and consuls general from 63 posts around the world was held from Mar. 9 to 12 at the Blue House.

Mar. 10

* Chon Du Hwan appointed Yun Ja Jung, former chief of staff of the s. Korean air force as minister of transportation, Choi Gwang Su, former first minister without portfolio as minister of communications, Kim Yong Gyun, member of the Legislative Justice Committee of the Legislative Assembly as the director of the legislative office, Ho Hyong Gu, former deputy prosecutor-general as prosecutor-general, Ri Hui Gun, former deputy chief of staff as chief of staff of air force, Pak Chae Sik, senior superintendent general who had served as director of the third department of the national police headquarters, as director of the Seoul metropolitan police headquarters.

Mar. 13

* Girl conductor Pak Sung Hyon (18) of the Kyonggi Kyotong Company in Seoul committed suicide by throwing herself down to the ground from the second floor of her dormitory in protest against a physical check up by company executives who investigated embezzlement.
* The south Korea-Japan economic association officially inaugulated in Feburary (President Pak Tae Jun) announced that it was planning the 13th joint meeting of the bilateral civilian economic cooperation committee for June 10 to 12 in Seoul.

Mar. 20

* The Japanese government at its cabinet meeting formally appointed former Japanese envoy to Afganistan Maeda Toshikazu (59) as a new ambassador to Seoul.

Mar. 25

* The voter turnout was 78.4% at the 11th elections for the national assembly.

Mar. 27

* Baba, secretary-general of the south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league revealed that a general meeting of the south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league would be held in October in Seoul and that the chairman of Japan side elected within April, and that the new chairman would confer with Pak Tae Jun (south Korean side president of the league) scheduled to visit Japan in May on holding general meeting.

* A delegation of the Japan-Korea music and art interchange association headed by its Chairman Ogasawara Mitsuko arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Kim Death Rap Violates Pol. Accord As Court Ruling Disclosed

The south Korean court-martial that tried democratic leader Kim Dae Jung took his actions and words in Japan into consideration in sentencing him to death, according to the decision on the Kim Dae Jung case. This is an obvious contravention of the political settlements of the Kim Dae Jung case reached by Tokyo and Seoul.

The decision also states that Mr. Kim's death sentence was for his alledged violation of the National Security Law and that a Korean resident in Japan played a crucial role in Kim's being sentenced to death.

A copy of the 161-page decision on the Kim Dae Jung case reached by the military court of the first instance on Sep. 17, 1980 was made public on April 8 by the Korean Problem Christians Council and the Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee.

Two days later, the same groups released a copy of the 38-page ruling of the appellate court on Nov. 3. They show that the south Korean court-martials sentenced the democratic leader to death for his activities in Japan.

Following Kim's abduction from a Tokyo hotel in 1973, the south Korean and Japanese authorities agreed to settle the case politically on condition that Seoul would not punish him for his activities in Japan.

According to the two decisions, Mr. Kim had "incited students as tools for his political ambitions and tried to throw the state and society into confusion."

As previously reported, it was stated that the death rap was based only on "crimes" committed within south Korea in view of diplomatic considerations for a friendly nation, but this wording is not found in the two decisions.

Both the Japanese and south Korean authorities had claimed that Mr. Kim's becoming chairman of the Congress for Restoration of Democracy and Unification of Korea (Hanmintong) was referred to in the indictment as background information. In these two documents, however, his actions in Japan are at the top of the list of charges.

The decisions also reveal that Mr. Kim's death sentence was due to a dubious testimony at the military appellate court by a Korean resident in Japan, named Yun Hyo Dong.

According to the appellate court decision, Yun, appearing as the only witness against the democratic leader, told the high court martial that he had headed the Tokyo-based Hanmintong and that it had been established with Pyongyang's encouragement.

He surrendered himself to the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency (now NSP) as a "spy from the North" in 1976, but Japanese police on the basis of their own investigation rejected his confession as "groundless and false."

Yun's wife told police that her husband was in Japan at the time of Kim's trial.

South Korean democratic leader Kim Dae Jung was sentenced to death on groundless charges. Photo shows Mr. Kim and other democratic leaders who were found guilty for their democratic activities.

Tokyo Backpedalling from Bettering Korean Rights

It was disclosed that the Japanese Government approved at its Mar. 31 cabinet meeting a draft amendment to the Immigration Control Law.

The new draft amendment considerably backpedals from its Mar. 1 essential points which provide for an improved treatment of the resident Koreans in this country.

The Mar. 1 essential points of the amendment to the law state:

(1) Permanent residence permit may be obtained upon application by those who have resided in Japan since before the last world war and by their offspring.
(2) A travel certificate which is a semi-passport shall be given to those who want to go abroad. Whenever deemed necessary, the period of the validity of the reentry permit may be extended.
(3) Those who are destitute or physically disabled shall be excluded from the list of potential candidates to be deported.
(4) No one shall be deported to any country where he or she will likely face persecution.

The Mar. 31 draft amendment lays down a set of harsh conditions for the first three and deletes number four.

This is horizontally contrary to public demands for an end to the many years of persecution of and racial discrimination against the Korean nationals resident in this country. It is totally unwarranted and anachronistic.

The new draft amendment limits permanent residence to those Koreans whom Paragraph 6, Article 2 of Law 126 applies to, whereas the Mar. 1 draft grants that status to any Koreans with residence here dating back to World War II and their offspring.

Those who have been reduced to "special residence" due to violations of the Criminal Code and to other reasons are disqualified by the new amendment for permanent residence.

What the Japanese authorities term permanent residence has no meaning unless the Korean residents are immune from Article 24 (deportation) of the Immigration Control Law.

The new draft law, while subjecting the Korean nationals resident here to threats of deportation, has no provisions to grandchildren and great grandchildren born after five years of application for permanent residence granted by "extraordinary measures" in the phrase of the Japanese.

Any person born after the expiration of the application period for permanent residence must apply for it within 30 days of his or her birth, while the old draft sets forth 60 days for that application.

While the Mar. 1 draft amendment provides for travel certificates, the new amendment has no provision—a complete deletion. An international convention on the refugees binds the government of a given country where foreign refugees reside to issue travel certificates. What is more, their historical background makes plain that the Korean residents here are totally entitled to such travel certificate.

With travel certificates not available, the proposed introduction of multiple reentry permits is ridiculous. There is no hope of any practical improvement in the discriminatory conditions of the Korean nationals resident in this island nation regarding their trips to their homeland and foreign countries.

What is alarming is the continuing resolve of the Japanese Government to deport the Koreans to south Korea, a total departure from the Mar. 1 proposal to discontinue their deportation to a country where they will likely experience persecution.

Such 180 degree aboutface on the part of the Japanese Government is partly due to the anti-Korean chauvinists who have no regard for international law and practice and partly to the foreign forces which are opposed to the betterment of the status of Korean residents committed to democracy in south Korea and the negotiated reunification of Korea.

Koreans from Article 24 of the Immigration Control Law which provides for deportation of any offender and on their safe residence in this country.

Calling their government's attitude "evidence of hostility to the DPRK" and "proof of Japan-south Korea collusion," the Japanese human rights activists described the proposed new amendment as "intolerable" as they stipulate worse conditions for the Korean residents than those prescribed in the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Convention on the Refugees.

They handed over to the Justice Ministry official a joint request from their prefectural chapters in Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Aichi, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Kochi, Shizuoka and Miyagi.

Prison Terms Upheld on Mr. Kim's Son

The south Korean authorities held a "hearing of appeal" at Seoul's supreme court on April 14 and confirmed prison terms already passed on Kim Dae Jung's son and private secretaries and five other people. The supreme court dismissed the appeal made by Mr. Kim Hong Il, son of the former presidential candidate, and his three private secretaries and other persons and sentenced them to prison terms up to three years as passed on them at the second trial.

This is an extension of the dastardly political reprisal on democratic figure Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

Not content with passing a heavy penalty upon Mr. Kim by a conspiratorial method, the Chon junta has inflicted prison terms upon his family and associates without any reason, thereby once again revealing the vicious nature of the junta.

–KCNA

25,800 Cases of Traffic Accidents Last Year

More than 25,800 cases of traffic accidents took place in south Korea last year, causing heavy casualties.

This year, too, traffic accidents are ceaseless in various parts of south Korea. –KCNA

Dong-A Ilbo Polls

(From Page 1)

About 80% Did Not Attend Joint Speaking Rallies

Of the pollees, 76.8% did not attend joint speaking rallies of candidates for the electoral college. 46.7% brand the March 25 elections as fraudulent as the previous elections. Many pollees are cynical about elections.

As to the avowed national reconciliation, 55.5% said, "I've nothing to say," and 10.1% hold it is nowhere.

Peaceful Tranfer of Power Impossible

As to the peaceful transfer of power, 45.0% reply that it largely depends on changes in the situation and 9.5% opine that "it is impossible in our country."

As to pledges of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, 32.1% are skeptical, 1.2% picture them as castle in the sky and 22.3% answer they will wait and see.

People Want Leader with Democratic Values

As to a leader qualified to run the country, 60.1% long for a leader with democratic values and as to the form of ruling, 39.7% list dialogue and persuasion.

The paper wrote that the polls reflect the people's urgent desire for democratization of political institutions and democracy.

Indications are that the Fifth Republic has not a bright future.

Japanese Body Protests Justice Ministry

A group of officials of the Japanese Committee to Defend the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan visited the Japanese Ministry of Justice in downtown Tokyo on Apr. 15 to protest its backtracking from the Mar. 1 draft amendment to the Immigration Control Law.

They were annoyed at the plan of their government to submit to the Diet for approval a new draft amendment to the immigration act which was adopted at the Mar. 31 cabinet meeting. The Diet is now in session where the Japanese Government is determined to railroad the bill through.

Socialist Lower House member Inaba Seiichi, managing representative of the Japanese Committee to Defend the Human Rights of the Koreans in Japan was accompanied by lawyers in his meeting with Ito, Councillor of the Justice Ministry.

They brought the Justice Ministry official to task concerning the reasons for that backtracking and asked him from which quarters pressure came. They branded the sudden change in the governmental attitude as a mockery of public opinion.

They insisted on exclusion of the

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.